



Education Based on Students' Development

---- the practice of curriculum reform in China

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Aim of the national education reform in China:

---- To obtain an educational transformation from the so-called ‘three-centered education mode’ to the ‘student-centered education mode’.

- ◆ course book-centered
- ◆ teacher-centered
- ◆ classroom teaching-centered



student-centered

The basic structure of primary and secondary education in China:





The principles of the curriculum reform in China:

- ◆ Principle 1

- In respect to function, besides the passing on of knowledge and skills, the focus of the new curriculum is now adjusted on factors that influence learning i.e. the process and the ways of learning, and the development of students' non-academic qualities: emotions, attitudes and values.



The principles of the curriculum reform in China:

- ◆ Principle 2
 - In respect to structure, the new curriculum highlights the comprehensiveness of school subjects by amalgamating the subjects and activating cross-subject researches. Besides, it provides more optional subjects for students.



The principles of the curriculum reform in China:

- ◆ Principle 3
 - In respect to content, a portion of heavy, difficult and out-of-date materials is replaced with materials relevant to students' lives, thus fitting in with their background knowledge.



The principles of the curriculum reform in China:

- ◆ Principle 4
 - In respect to teaching and learning methods, teachers are required to act as learning designers or organizers who are responsible to create learning situations in which students experience learning with their own efforts.

The principles of the curriculum reform in China:

◆ Principle 5

- In respect to evaluation and assessment, it is advocated that teachers use descriptive assessment methods like portfolio assessment or performance assessment through observation as supplements to written tests.





The principles of the curriculum reform in China:

- ◆ Principle 6
 - In respect to curriculum management, the centralized curriculum management is replaced with the three-tiered management of state-region-school, strengthening the relevance of curriculums to the specific needs of different regions, schools and students.



The student-centered curriculum scheme of compulsory education:

Table 1: *Curriculum scheme of compulsory education in China*

Table 2: *Subject Distribution and proportions*



The school-based courses and programs:

- ◆ **The self-management program**
- ◆ **The optional courses focusing on individuality development**
- ◆ **Student association activities focusing on talent and aptitude development**
- ◆ **Social activity programs**



Thank you !